In the Panchayati raj institutions particularly at the district and intermediate level, the system of Committees/Standing Committees may be usefully included in the legislation so that specialised subjects may be discussed and dealt with in depth. Experts from outside Panchayati raj institutions may be co-opted in these Committees.

The panchayats should be endowed with adequate resources to perform the functions entrusted to them. These funds should flow to them on a systematic and scientific basis, rather than on ad hoc basis. The State Level Finance Commissions comprising of eminent and experienced persons should be constituted to secure adequate devolution of funds to panchayats.

Ministry of Rural Development in Government of India was requested to arrange for regular interaction at least twice in a year amongst Ministers of Panchayati raj from different states in order to share their experience and also to discuss the problems relating to revitalisation of panchayats.

A committee of State Ministers of Panchayati Raj on rotation basis will meet in different states and exchange experiences and views.

In order to promote wide dessimination of information and knowledge on the Panchayat system and to spread awareness among the people, it was agreed to prepare publicity material in local languages and arrange for its widespread distribution. Further, holding of conventions/seminars/sammelans etc. to highlight the salient features of the Panchayat system at the state, district and block levels was recommended.

It was necessary to impart adequate training to all functionaries involved in the Panchayati raj system at every level. In order to do this, the existing Panchayat raj training centres at different levels require to be revitalised and strengthened in their capabilities. A comprehensive calendar of training programmes to impart training to all important functionaries should be formulated from 1993-94 onwards.

The conference appreciated the efforts of NIRD in preparing a suggestive framework of the Panchayat Bill and circulating the same during the conference. It was agreed that this framework could be revised keeping in view the suggestions made at this conference and the comments that the State Governments may send in due course.

The conference recommended thait the state may use the electoral rolls now used for the Parliament/Assembly elections, for the Panchayat elections also. This would reduce the cost of such elections considerably.

The conference felt that while the mandatory provisions of the constitutions (73rd Amendment) Act will be included in the State Legislations, the discretionary features of the Amendment provide sufficient flexibility to take into account the variability and diversity among the States.

Scarcity of Drinking Water in Rural Areas of the Country

639. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: SHRI IQBAL SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that both the National Drinking Water Mission and the Civic Authorities of Big/Small Metros have failed to meet the drinking water needs of Rural and Urban areas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the worst affected areas by water shortage during the current year were Rajasthan, M.P. and Delhi;

(c) whether a recent survey has revealed that 30,000 villages arc estimated to be without even a single source of drinking water;

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(e) what is the total requirement of water in these villages/areas at present; and

(1) to what extent Government have taken/ are taking steps to make available drinking water in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) The results of the survey are awaited. The reasons and tile total requirement of water in the newly identified no source villages/habitations will be known after the final data from all States/Union Territories becomes available.

(f) Within the availability of Annual Plan outlays, the State Governments and the Central
Government are taking all possible. steps to

make available drinking water in the rural areas under the Minimum Needs Programme, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and the activities under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission. All the identified 1.61,722 'No Source' problem villages as on 1-4-1985, except 750 have already been provided safe drinking water facilities. The remaining villages are likely to be covered in 1993-94. Augmentation works are being taken up in the partially covered villages/habitations. The unserved and undeserved population is likely to be provided potable drinking water during the course of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The quality problems relating to salinity, excess fluoride, excess iron. Arsenic, etc. are also being tackled under the Sub-Missions. A scheme for central assistance for drinking water supply in small towns with population up to 20,000 (as per 1981 census) has also been introduced.

ग्रामीण महिला एवं बाल विकास योजनाओं में शामिल किए गए जिले

640. **श्री राम नरेश यादव :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा चालू वर्ष के दौरान ग्रामीण महिला एवं बाल विकास योजनाओं के अंतर्गत देश में कितने जिलों को शामिल किए जाने की संभावना है,

(ख) इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत शामिल किए गए जिलों के राज्यवार नाम क्या-क्या हैं, और

(ग) भविष्य में ग्रामीण महिलाओं और बच्चों के लिये योजनाएं प्रारम्भ किए जाने के लिये क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (ग्रामीण विकास विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उत्तमभाई पटेल) : (क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान भारत सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण महिला एवं शिशु विकास योजना के अंतर्गत 50 जिलों को कवर किया जाना है ।

(ख) इस योजना के अंतर्गत कवर किए गए जिलों के राज्यवार नाम संलग्न विवरण I और विवरण II में दिए गए हैं **(नीचे देखिए)**

(ग) आय सृजन के कार्यकलापों के लिये वर्ष 1993-94 के दौरान ग्रामीण महिला तथा शिशु विकास योजना (डवाकरा) की योजना शुरू करने के लिये महिलाओं के 10,000 समूहों के गठन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ।

विवरण I

1992-93 के दौरान ग्रामीण महिला तथा शिशु विकास योजना (डवाकरा) के अंतर्गत कवर किए गए जिले

क्र०	राज्य का नाम	जिले का नाम
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	1. चित्तूर
		2. नलगोंडा
		3. वारंगल
2.	असम	1. धेमाजी
		2. मोरीगांव
		3. बारपेटा
		4. करीम गंज
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1. पश्चिमी कामेंग
		2. चांगलांग
4.	बिहार	1. दुमका
		2. पूर्वी सिंहभूम
5	गुजरात	1. साबरकांठा
		2. बड़ोदरा
6.	हरियाणा	1. हिसार
		2. जींद
7.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1. ऊना
		2. हमीरपुर
8.	जम्मु और कश्मीर	1. कारगिल
9.	कर्नाटक	1. बीदर
		2. टुमकुर
		3. बेलगांव
10.	केरल	1. तिरूवनंतपुरम
11.	मध्यप्रदेश	1. जबलपुर
		2. मांडला
		3. छत्तरपुर
		4. बालाघाट
12.	महाराष्ट्र	1. अहमदनगर
		2. लातूर
		3. अकोला
		4. नागपुर
13.	मणिपुर	1. सेनापति
14.	मेघालय	1. जैंतिया हिल्स
15.	मिजोरम	1. छिमतुईपुई
16.	नागालैण्ड	1. फेक
17.	उड़ीसा	1. फूलबनी
18.	पंजाब	1. जलंधर
19.	राजस्थान	1. बीकानेर
		2. कोटा
		3. राजसमंद
20.	तमिलनाडु	1. चेंगलपटा
		2. डिंडीगुली अन्ना